English translation of Microfilm of Utility Model Application

Japanese Utility Model Laid-Open No. 49-116445

(1,500 yen)

Request for Utility Model Registration (1)

February 5, 1973

To: Yukio MIYAKE, Commissioner of Patent Office

1. Title of the Device:

Showa 48-15522

Laminated Plate-like Body

2. Creator of Device:

Residence: 8, Nishishigino 5-chome, Joto-ku, Osaka

Name: Eilichi KUDO (Another)

3. Applicant of Utility Model Registration:

Residence: 3-26, Tsutsumi-dori, Sumida-ku, Tokyo

Name: Kanebo Ltd. (095) Representative: Junji ITO

4. Agent:

Postal code: 534

Residence: c/o Headquarters, Kanebo Ltd.

3-80, Tomobuchi-cho 1-chome, Miyakojima-ku, Osaka

Name: Koichi MIZUKUCHI (6180)

Specification

1. Title of the Device:

Laminated Plate-like Body

2. Claim of Utility Model:

A laminated plate-like body having excellent shock-absorption, sound insulation, and thermal insulation properties, wherein the body comprises a fiber-incorporated gypsum layer as the core and cement layers laminated on both surface thereof, the cement layer containing glass fibers with the glass composition of:

60 to 67 mol % of SiO₂.

16 to 20 mol % of R₂O.

12 to 16 mol % of ZrO2,

2 to 5 mol % of P2O5,

1 to 4 mol % of B₂O₃.

1 to 3 mol % of R'O,

0.5 to 6 mol % of SnO2, and

0.5 to 2 mol % of CaF₂.

wherein R represents Na or K and R' represents Ca, Mg, Ba, or Zn, respectively.

3. Detailed Description of the Device:

The present device relates to a fire-resistant board for outdoor structures or buildings, which comprises a laminated body comprising gypsum and cement and dispersing glass fibers to reinforce the body.

Conventionally, cement and gypsum have histories as major fire-resistant materials. They are generally strong in compression but disadvantageously brittle and weak in stretch bending. In order to improve such characteristic, a method of polymer-mixing or a method of dispersing fibers is carried out. For these methods,

fiber-reinforced inorganic materials such as asbestos/cement, wood wool/cement, asbestos/magnesium carbonate, asbestos/calcium silicate, and asbestos/gypsum are frequently used as building materials. In other words, asbestos is the most frequently used as reinforcing fibers. However, asbestos varies in terms of quality and relates to pollution problems. Further, there are fears of depletion of asbestos supply. Thus, a hopeful view has recently been taken on artificial fibers such as glass fibers and synthetic fibers.

Glass fibers have a tensile strength of 200 to 350 kg/mm² as a general performance reinforces matrix of cement, gypsum, etc. and is useful to prevent crack propagation. For instance, when 3 to 10 % by weight of glass fibers is dispersed, the bending strength (180 to 300 kg/cm²) can be obtained, which is equivalent to asbestos cement having 15 % or more of asbestos dispersed therein. However, even when a material has such high strength, it is natural that the shock-absorption thereof is small if its thickness is not sufficient. In addition, sound insulation and thermal insulation become reduced, and thus the material is usually used together with other materials on its application, or its application is carried out with a suitable thermal insulation space. Further, as the thickness is increased, shock-resistance, sound insulation, and thermal insulation performances can be enhanced. However, these materials are used as composite materials with cement having an inherently high specific gravity and are manufactured so as to have a high density for strength improvement. Therefore, the composites completely lose light panel characteristics and their applications are limited.

In addition, when, as a material reinforcing cement, a common glass fiber, for example, a fiber of E glass is used and mixed with cement mortar, the reinforced glass fiber is eroded by the basicity of generated calcium hydroxide, particularly during a period of long-term use, resulting in disadvantages such as strength reduction and deteriorated performance of the material.

On the other hand, synthetic fibers such as nylon, polypropylene, vinylon and polyester, have good breaking strength and high ductility, and thus they exhibit high shock-resistance and breaking energy absorption properties when they are dispersed in a matrix of cement, gypsum, etc. However, they cannot improve absolute values of Young's modulus and stretch bending strength of a material. Therefore, glass fibers and synthetic fibers may be mixed to make use of high strength and Young's modulus of glass fibers and high ductility and elasticity of synthetic fibers, but the resultant product tends to be merely a compromised material.

In the meanwhile, lightness is required as a structural material and foamed cement, foamed gypsum, etc. have been put into practice. They are disadvantageously brittle and easy to be collapsed, compared to ones made of the same materials with no bubble. For example, when they are compared with conventional asbestos slate and gypsum board, the bending strength significantly decreased to about 1/8 to 1/20 and thus it is almost impossible to use them as a single plate-like body.

The creators of the present device have made researches on building materials that satisfy the above characteristics, and they have focused attention to breaking energy absorption, sound insulation, thermal insulation properties as well as shock-resistance of foamed fire-resistant light-weight body, and excellent strength property of glass fiber-reinforced cement. Further, they have found that glass with a specific composition has an excellent alkali resistance. They have made further researches to complete the present device.

An object of the present device is to provide an inorganic plate-like body which has light-weight, shock resistance, good strengths for bending and stretch, and excellent sound and thermal insulation properties.

Namely, the present device is a laminated plate-like body having excellent shock-absorption, sound insulation, and thermal insulation properties, wherein the body comprises a fiber-incorporated gypsum layer as the core and cement layers laminated on both surface thereof, the cement layer containing glass fibers with the glass composition of:

60 to 67 mol % of SiO₂.

16 to 20 mol % of R₂O.

12 to 16 moi % of ZrO2,

2 to 5 mol % of P₂O₅.

1 to 4 mol % of B₂O₂.

1 to 3 mol % of R'O,

0.5 to 6 mol % of SnO₂, and

0.5 to 2 mol % of CaF2,

wherein R represents Na or K and R' represents Ca, Mg, Ba, or Zn, respectively.

Gypsum described herein means, in addition to hemihydrate gypsum obtained by calcining and maturing natural gypsum, hemihydrate gypsum CaSO₄·1/2H₂O obtained by calcining and maturing chemical gypsums such as phosphate gypsum, fluorinated gypsum, and flue gas desulfurization gypsum. In addition, other inorganic substances such as clay, diatomaceous earth, calcium carbonate, barium sulphate, magnesium sulphate, talc, sand, glass powder, balls, and Oyaishi powder can be mixed, which have performance as so-called packing material, to such degree as not to prevent the hydraulicity.

As fibers to be dispersed and mixed in the above gypsum, fibers cut into a piece with 2 to 40 mm in size are used. Examples thereof include glass, polyester, polypropylene, and nylon, and these may be used either alone or in proper combination of one or more kinds thereof for dispersion. The mixing amount is about 0.5 to 15 % by weight. In general, the amount of 1 to 5 % by weight is suitable for improvement of tensile strength, bending strength, and shearing strength in consideration of easiness of even dispersion. However, a larger amount in the range of 5 to 15 % by weight is preferred for improving shock-strength and breaking energy absorption property, and further helpful for weight reduction.

Further, to obtain porous gypsum, an air entraining agent such as lauryl sodium sulfate, which is generally well-known, is mixed for air bubble mixing. In addition, foaming agents to cause chemical reaction, such as magnesium, aluminate powder, hydrogen peroxide and bleaching powder, calcium carbide, can be added, and the specific gravity thereof is approximately 0.3 to 0.6.

In other words, weight reduction is accomplished by using the above foamed gypsum, and defects of a foamed body such as easy collapse, cracking, and depression are overcome by fibers dispersion. At the same time, sound and thermal insulation properties as well as shock-absorption property can be provided.

In manufacturing foamed and fiber-reinforced gypsum, addition of an emulsion or an aqueous solution of a resin component selected from polyvinyl acetates, poly(vinyl acetate/acrylic)s, acrylics, polyurethanes or polyethylene glycols, etc., may be much effective. In particular, according to the result of the experiments conducted by the present creators, a product obtained from the following composition was preferable:

foaming agent hydrogen peroxide and bleaching powder reinforcing fibers about 1 % of glass fibers, 0.2 to 0.3 % of polyester

fibers

resin component water soluble polyurethane

others gypsum and water.

Cement reinforced by glass fibers with a specific composition is to be laminated on a light weight foarned gypsum as a core. The cement has as a practical component a common hydraulic cement such as portland cement, magnesia cement, and alumina cement, and usually portland cement is used since it is most frequently used. In addition, glass fibers is dispersed and mixed in the cement. The glass fibers used herein is obtained from glass having a composition comprising 60 to 67 mol % of SiO₂, 12 to 16 mol % of ZrO₂, 16 to 20 mol % of R₂O, 2 to 5 mol % of P₂O₅, 1 to 4 mol % of B₂O₃, 1 to 3 mol % of FiO, 0.5 to 6 mol % of SnO₂, and 0.5 to 2 mol % of CaF₂, wherein R represents Na or K and R represents Ca, Mg, Ba, or Zn, respectively.

In the glass composition, the presence of ZrO₂ improves alkali resistance, which has been already known. Conventionally, only about 10 % of ZrO₂ was mixed. In

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contrast, the glass fibers used for the present device can contain 12 % or more of ZrO_2 by combined use of P_2O_5 and B_2O_5 , thereby improving alkali resistance. Further, P_2O_5 is bound to Ca in cement thereby to form a thin water-insoluble calcium phosphate film with excellent alkali resistance on a glass surface. Thus, a higher improvement in alkali resistance and adhesiveness can be accomplished.

The dispersion amount of the glass fibers is varied depending upon manufacturing method, but the amount is 0.5 to 15 % by weight, preferably 3 to 10 % by weight, and more preferably 3.5 to 5 % by weight based on cement. If the density is enhanced by compression and suitable curing conditions are maintained, a building board with excellent strength is obtained. The thickness thereof is not particularly limited, but a board with a thickness of 2 to 10 mm is used. The board having a specific gravity of 1.5 to 2.0 and strength properties such as bending stress of 200 to 300 kg/cm² is obtained.

When the fiber-dispersed and foamed light weight gypsum layer is used as a core and a glass fiber-reinforced cement layer is integrally laminated thereon, a commonly used paste such as starch, acrylic ester, and vinyl acetate pastes are applied on a surface of cured gypsum or may be used between the layers for crimping. A thermosetting resin such as unsaturated polyester and epoxy resin is mixed with a curing catalyst, if necessary, and the mixture is applied and heated for curing, thereby resulting integral lamination. On one surface of the uncured fiber-reinforced gypsum core, glass fibers dispersion cement slurry is arranged, and a proper pressure is applied to adjust the thickness, then resulting integral curing. Or fibers dispersed gypsum slurry is cast onto a glass dispersed cement curing plate, and the plate is turned over before curing. Then, a cement curing plate is place on the back surface thereof, thereby enabling integral lamination.

As described above in detail, a laminated plate-like body of the present device is hereinafter explained by referring the figure.

Figure 1 is a partially cutaway perspective view wherein fibers dispersed foamed gypsum layer (1) is a core and cement layers with glass fibers dispersed and mixed are laminated on both sides of the layer (1). Although a boundary surface (3) can be formed with a smooth surface or uneven surface depending upon lamination means, the laminated layers are strongly fixed by any means. It should be noted that, with respect to the thickness ratio among these layers, the gypsum core layer preferably has a ratio of 25 to 75 % to the entire thickness. If the thickness ratio thereof is less than 25 %. thermal insulation or sound insulation properties cannot be obtained. Further, it is not preferable due to small weight reduction. In contrast, if the thickness ratio exceeds 75 %, it is unfavorable that strength properties are deteriorated. It should be noted that the thicknesses of cement layers laminated on both sides may be the same or different, and depending upon its application, the thicknesses are varied. In the above plate-like body, the light weight core and the outer layer plate with high density and strength are integrally laminated, though not shown in the figure, and thus the entire plate with a specific gravity of approximately 0.6 to 1.2 can be freely obtained. The specific gravity is different depending upon the thicknesses of the core and outer layer plate. In view of the forgoing, the laminated plate-like body of the present device is light in weight compared with an asbestos slate plate with the same thickness, but has an excellent strength. Further, the laminated plate-like body has shock-absorption and sound insulation properties, and an excellent thermal insulation property derived from the containment of bubbles therein, and therefore it is highly valuable for industrial use for various building materials.

4. Brief Description of Drawing:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a laminated plate-like body according to the present device, wherein the body comprises a foamed gypsum core (1) and glass fiber-incorporated cement layers (2) laminated on both sides thereof.



Reference 1

Fig. 1

- 1: Fiber reinforced Gypsum Core
- 2: Fiber-mixed Cement Layer
- 3: Boundary Surface between Gypsum Core and Cement Layer

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(1500円)

新传统的超565°

ゴ (ほか1名) 英 一 (ほか1名)

大阪市都島区友機町1丁目3番80号

氏名(6180) 弁理士 水

- 1. 考案の名称 用版版公体
- 実用新業登録前求の範囲 繊維を購入した石膏脂を芯材とし、その両面

810;	6 0	~	6 7	*	
B ₂ O	1 6	~	2 0	*	
ZrOz	1.2	~	1 6	\$	
P ₂ O ₅	2	~	5	*	
B 2 O 3	1	~	4	*	
B' 0	1	~	3	*	
SaO 2	0.5	~	6,	%	
G.F.	0.5	· ~	2	%	

(上記組成中、 R は Na, K を、 B' は Ca, Mg, Ba, Za を夫々袭わす)であるガラス練雑を選入したセメント層が積層されていることを特徴とする衝撃数収能と筋音、断熱性能に汚れた積層板

状体。 表字》 3. 静細左説明

> 章技

本考案はガラス撤離を分散強化した石膏及び セメントの積層体からなる銀外構築物或は鑑集

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用不燃ポードに関する。

ガラス機能はその一般的性能として 200~350 kg/mi の引張強力を有し、セメント、石膏等のマトリックスを補強し、急裂伝播を防止するのに役立つもので例えば 3 ~ 10 重量 8 の ガラス機能分散量で石綿を 15 %以上分散した石綿セメント板相当の歯げ強度 (180~300 kg/cal) が得られる。然しながらこれ程強力の高い材料でも厚さが伴なわないと演撃級収能が少ないのは勿論の事筋

音、 断熱特性もから で 通常は 他の の が 通常 は 他の の で 通常 は 他の の が 通常 は 他の の で 使用 す が 行 を 使 い で 使用 す が 行 か れ て か と で 使用 す が 行 な な で で で で が 有 な な な か れ れ 力 、 な 重 い の の は な 本 な の の と な 教 は い と の 表 な で の か 材 れ は に の の か れ れ に 変 が れ た 突 を わ れ 用 途 が 限 定 さ れ れ こ く 9。

又セメント液化材料として一数の ガラス 繊維 例 たば B ガラスを使用したのでは、 セメントモル メル に 温練 した 場合、 発生する 水酸 化 カルシウ ムの 塩素性によって特に 長期 使用 期間 中に 強 化 ガラス 繊維 が 浸 飯 され、 凌度 低 下 し材料の 性能 を劣化させるという欠点がある。

一方ナイロン、ポリプロピレン、ピニロン、ポリプロピレン、 ピニロン スポリプロピレン 教力及び 高神 定の故に、セメント、石膏等のマトリックスに分散した場合大きな衝撃抗力、及び破破エネルギー 数収能を発揮するが、材料のヤング率及び引張り曲げ強力の絶対値を向上することは出来ない。然してガラス機械の高強力、高キング

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塞と、合繊の高伸度、弾性を生かす為両者を配

本考案者等は上記譜性質を測足する職集用材について研究を行い、発泡不燃暖量体の衝撃抗力並びに破壊エネルギー級収能、防音、断熱性能と、ガラス機機強化セメントの優れた強度等性に着目し、また特定組成のガラスが良好な耐アルカリ性能を有することを知見し、更に研究をすすめて本考案を完成したものである。

本考案の目的は、軽量にして且つ衝撃抗力と 曲げ引張り等の強力並びに防音、断熱性能に優れた無機質複状体を提供するにある。

即ち本考案は、機能を混入した石膏層を芯材

とし、その両面にガラスの組成がモル名で

S i O 2	6 0	~	67	%	
R ₂ O	1 6	~	20	%	
ZrOz	1 2	~	1 6	%	
P 2 O 5	2	~	5	%	
B 2 O 3	1	~	4	%	
R'O	1	~	3	%	
SnOz	Q 5	~	6	%	
CaFz	Q 5	~	2	%	

(上配組成中、RはNa,Kを、R'はCz,Mg,Ba,

Zaを夫々表わす)である

9 特拉

ガラス 繊維を 混入したセメント層が後層されて いる ことを特徴とする、 衝撃 吸収能と防音、 断 熱性能 化 秀れ た後層 複状体 で ある o

といで言う石膏とは天然石膏を焼成、 熟成した半水石膏の他、 焼酸石膏、 弗爾 して 得られる 半水石膏 Ca 804・12 H2O を 意味 し、 必要に 応じ とれ に 他の 無 做 物、 例えば 枯土、 炭 東 カルシウム、 鎌 酸 パリウム、 強 東マクネシウム、 メルク、 砂、 ガラス 粉末、 球 、 大谷 石粉 末等、 所 動光 場 付として の 性能 を 持つもの を 水硬性を

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阻害しない程度に進用出来る。

上配石膏に分散混入せしめる機能としては、2~40mmにカットされた機能、例えばガラス、ポリエステル、ポリプロビレン、ナイロンがあり、これらの1種又は2種以上を単独又は適宜
温用して分散使用するが、温入量はかよそ 0.5~15 重量%であり、一枚に、引張強力、 由げ強力、 せん所強度向上の為には均一分散の容強度であるが、 葡萄費度度 びに破壊エネルギー吸収能を向上させる為には 5~15 %の範囲で多い程度好であり、軽量化にも役立つ。

又多孔質石膏とする為には一般によく知られるところのラウリル確像ソーダの如き望気速行 利を混和して空気性の混入を行う他、マグネシウム、アルミニウム系粉末、過酸化水業水とサラシ粉、カルシウムカーバイトなどの化学反応を生せしめる発泡剤を蘇加することも出来、その比重は凡そ 0.5~0.6 程度である。

即ち、上記発泡石膏を用いることにより、軽量 化を達成し、発泡体の欠点は繊維分散によって 補いくずれ品さ、鬼製、筋没し易さをカパーし 且つ衝撃長収能の他防音、断熱の諸特性を合わせて具えさせることが出来る。

又発泡及び機能液化、石膏を製造する K 祭 し、脂酸ビニール系、酸ビアクリル系、 アクリル系、ボリウレタン系ポリエチレングリコール等の 對脂成分エマルジョン又は水溶液を截加すれば尚効果的である。特に本考業者等の実施結果としては

起泡剤として

通微化水素とサラシ粉

強化機能として ガラス 機能 1 % 前后 、 ポリ ェステル 機能 0.2~0.3 %

成分として 水軽型ポリウレタン

樹脂成分として

石書と水

を用いたものが好道であった。

お材となる軽量発泡石膏に機層さるべき等定 組成のガラス機構によって強化したセメントと は一般水便性セメント、例えばポルトランドセ メント、マグネシャセメント、アルミナセメント ト等、通常は最も多く使用されるポルトランド セメントを実効成分としたものにガラス機種を 分散温入したものであるが、ことに用いるガラス機種はモル名にして3i0260~677,r0212~16%

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R2016~20%、P20s2~5、B2031~4%、R'01~3% SnO205~6% CaP205~2% (但し上記組成中 R は Na, K, をR' は Ca, Mg, Ba, Za を夫々表わす) よりなる組成のガラスから得られるものであるのガラス組成中に終て ZrO2 の存在により、耐アルカリ性が関度しか混入し得なかったのに対し本考案に用いるガラス機構は P2Os と B2Os の 併用系で ZrO2 を 12%以上に 個人可能とし針アルカリ性を向上せしめた他、 P2Os がセメント中のほと結合して水不槽の耐アルカリ性の抜群な 棚のカルシウムの薄膜がガラス表面に形成され 新アルカリ性と姿着性向上がより良好に速成されるものである。

献ガラス被線分数量としては製法によっても 相異するが対セメント重量多にして 0.5~1.5%好ましくは 3~1.0%更に好ましくは 3.5~5%であっ て圧縮によって密度を高め、 美生条件を適切に すれば強力の抜群な用板となる。厚さは特に限 定しないが 2~1.0㎜厚のものが用いられ、比重は 1.5~2.0 のものを得、強度的性質としては例えば 曲げ応力は 2.00~3.00 kg/a に進する。

以上に詳述した本考案にかかる機層板状体に ついて以下図面によって説明する。

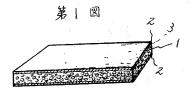
第1回は繊維分散発泡石膏層のを芯とし、 との両面にガラス繊維が分散混入されたセメント層のを横層したものの一部切欠斜視図である。 横層界面はは機層の手段によって滑面、凹凸面を形成することが出来るが、いずれにしてもそ

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の横層は強固である。なお、夫々の浮みの比率 としては、石膏芯材層が全厚みの 25~75% の範 囲であるとよく、この厚みが 25% よりも少いと 断熱性能や進音性が得られず、また糖量化も僅 かであって好ましくなく、一方、厚みが 75%を 超えると強度的性質が低下して好ましくない。 なお、何面に横層されているセメント層の厚み は、同じでも異っていてもよく、使途に応じて 道宮である。なおまた図示しなかったが、上記 板状体は軽量芯部と高密度高強度の外層板が一 体的化機層されている為、芯部と外層板との厚 さによっても異なるがその比重はおよそ 0.6~1.2 の範囲のものが自由に得られ、石棉スレート被 のみで同様を厚さのものと比較して軽量である にもからわらず、はるかに考れた強力を有し、 災に衝撃吸収性と防音性、且つ気泡含なから来 る断熱性能もまた良好であって各種建材用にそ の工業的利用価値の高いものである。

4. 図面の簡単な説明

第1図は発泡石膏を材(1)とその両面にガラス 繊維選入セメント層四が積層されている本考案 にかかる横層板状体の斜視説明図である。



Reference 1

Fig. 1

- 1: Fiber-reinforced Gypsum Core
- 2: Fiber-mixed Cement Layer
- 3: Boundary Surface between Gypsum Core and Cement Layer

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5. 森付書類の目標 UJ 明 柳 書 1 通 UZ 図 面 1 通 UB 顧 書 刷 本 1 通 UJ 委 任 状 1 通

前記以外の海栗者

住所 安徽希望区希尔 5丁目 1 0 番 2 7 号

5.8 留 苗 箕 苦